

## Sheep Interest.

## EFFECT OF MAKING WOOL FREE.

[From the National Textileman.]

In the opinion of the Textile Record, which strongly opposes any reduction in the tariff, placing wool on the free list would be quickly followed by a marked advance in the price of wool. This is on the ground that disgusted wool-growers would destroy their flocks and soon leave the country under the necessity of importing several times as much wool as now, and paying dearly for the privilege—an advance which would materially benefit foreign producers only, as they would be the parties who would have the bulk of the wool to sell. Our contemporary reasons about the matter in this way:

Only once since 1824 has raw wool virtually been freed from duty at our ports. The tariff act of 1857 made wool of twenty cents' value, and less, free. Removal of the duty was at once followed by an increase in the price of the staple. Here are the figures:

PRICE OF WOOL IN JANUARY.			
Duty on.	Fine.	Medium.	Coarse.
1857.....	60	35	30
1858.....	40	35	35
(Duty off)			
1859.....	60	52	45
1860.....	60	60	42

But some one will say, there were commercial troubles in 1857, and perhaps they may have had an effect to produce such results. How a commercial depression would operate to advance prices of a commodity like wool is a difficult problem. But there is proof that the commercial situation had nothing to do with this particular matter, for when by the act of 1857, and subsequent acts, very much heavier duties than those of the act of 1861 were imposed upon raw wool, the price of the staple at once declined. The appended figures show this movement:

PRICES OF WOOL IN JANUARY.			
(Small duty).	Fine.	Medium.	Coarse.
1861.....	70	65	50
1862.....	68	63	50
1863.....	60	55	45
(Heavier duty).			
1868.....	48	43	38
1869.....	48	50	45
1870.....	48	50	44
1871.....	45	46	45

The explanation is a simple one. When the duties were removed, American wool-growers went out of the business, the gross amount of wool in the market decreased and the prices advanced. When the duties were re-imposed, precisely the contrary movement took place, wool became abundant and prices declined. A further very striking illustration of the nature of this influence is supplied by facts that lie right before our eyes. In 1884 there were 51,000,000 sheep in this country. The tariff of 1883 is so defective in its woolen clauses, and it has had such unfair interpretation in the treasury department, that wool and woollens have poured in upon us from abroad in unprecedented quantities, and prices have declined. As a result the number of American sheep has also declined to 45,000,000, and unless the tariff be amended it will decline further. These are facts; and they deserve the close attention of the American people at this juncture.

## AN APPEAL TO WOOL-GROWERS.

The National Wool-growers' association through Columbus Delano, the president, has issued the following:

"To the wool-growers of the United States: The sentiment favoring free trade in this country has been augmented to the extent of the President's influence. In announcing his sympathy with those who do not encourage American industries and domestic labor the executive has emphasized his contempt for your industry by proposing the repeal of all duties on imported wools. You number about 1,000,000 of voters, and give employment to about 1,000,000 more. Every State, and nearly every county in each State of the Union, has flocks and flockmasters. Your flocks generally are small, your wealth limited and your locations so scattered as to render organization and united action difficult. Once the producers of 300,000,000 pounds of wool annually, valued at \$100,000,000, you have seen the unfriendly legislation of 1883 check your growth and actually reduce your flocks in numbers and your annual clip in quantity, to the extent of 15 per cent.

"These results followed a small reduction of protective duties. Now the President proposes their abolition so that South America and Australia, with other foreign nations, can supply the consumption of the United States spinners and looms. The officers of your national society desire to organize resistance to this cruel attempt. In order to secure its defeat by active consolidated resistance I advise that you petition Congress freely from all parts of the country. Send letters to Congressmen from every district. Have each association of wool growers, State, county, township or town pass and forward appropriate resolutions, incite the grangers or associations of husbandmen to unite their voices with yours in urging Congress to promote the welfare of agriculture. Enfranchised freemen may obtain justice and avoid oppression by making those in authority understand their wants. If you have not large or consolidated wealth, you have votes. Exercise wisely the power which this privilege gives.

"The founders of our republic placed in the hands of its people the power to correct the errors of those who make or administer our laws without insurrection or violence. Remove this deception, and let him and the nation know that you will not submit to the proposed injustice without a resolute struggle."

## Farm Topics.

## THE CORNWALL CREAMERY.

There were received at the Cornwall creamery during the season of 1887, 602,929 pounds milk, from which were made 33,250 lbs. butter as weighed after it was packed ready for market, being one pound for every 20.84 lbs. of milk received. A large share of this milk was bought at the same price paid by the Otter Creek creamery of Sudbury from month to month, with the exception of the month of September, when we paid ten cents a hundred more than was paid by that creamery. Yet enough was made by the pound and the proceeds divided in proportion to the amount of butter made from the milk of each patron to enable us to compare the two modes of disposing of the milk and show to the farmers which mode will yield the best returns to them.

In order to make the comparison as perfect as possible, we have selected from our list of patrons as representatives of the two ways those whose milk was of nearly the same quality as shown by our tests.

Dr. Bond chose to have his butter made and take his proportion of the receipts of sale, and realized for the entire season 80 cents and 8 mills per hundred lbs. for his milk. A. H. Hubbard did the same and realized 97 cents per hundred. E. D. Searl chose to sell his milk and we bought it upon the terms above stated till the 1st of October, when he changed and we made his butter and sold it for him during October and November. Had he had it made and taken his proportion till October 1 he would have received \$54.75 more than he did receive; and during October and November, by hiring his butter made, he received \$31.14 more than he would had he sold his milk. C. M. Jones chose to sell his milk and we bought it till about the 1st of September, when he took it out, raised his cream and sold it to the West Salisbury creamery during September and October, and we bought it again through November. Had he hired us to make his butter and taken his share of the proceeds during the time we bought his milk, he would have received \$67.31 more than he did receive. The fact that Mr. Jones took out his milk, raised and sold his cream for a time enables us to compare that system also. During the time he raised and sold his cream he received about \$1.95 a hundred for his milk, while at the same time Dr. Bond received \$1.22, A. H. Hubbard \$1.36 and E. D. Searl during October \$1.45.

Mr. Jones' milk yielded while he raised and sold his cream about 4.37 lbs. butter to 100 lbs. milk; at the same time we made for Dr. Bond 5.78, A. H. Hubbard 6.47 and E. D. Searl, during October, 6.67 lbs. butter to each 100 lbs. milk. During November we made from Mr. Jones' milk 8.47 lbs. butter from each 100 lbs. milk and had he hired his butter made his milk for November would have netted him \$1.918 per 100 lbs.

These comparisons might be extended indefinitely, but they are sufficient to show to farmers the comparative merits of the different methods of disposing of their milk to the creamery men and lead them to consider whether it were better to sell their milk for much less than it is worth or to be to the expense of building and maintaining extensive ice houses, which at the best are short-lived and costly, purchase necessary apparatus, perform nearly as much labor as was formerly necessary in the complete manufacture of butter by old methods, to raise the cream simply to have it taken away, churned, packed and marketed, or patronize a separator, where the best possible results are obtained in the quantity, quality and selling value of the product and receive each his just proportion of the proceeds.

But some may be inclined to ask why we do not keep still, buy all the milk we can and get all out of it possible for ourselves. Our answer is this. We went into this business with the full determination to conduct it upon fair and honorable principles, and after deducting a reasonable amount to compensate us for our trouble and expense, give to each of our patrons the full value of the property entrusted to our care; and there is no class in our country at the present time who need the full value of their products more than the farmers.

N. B. DOUGLAS & SON.  
Cornwall, Dec. 19, 1887.

## HOW TO MANAGE A HOG.

I will tell you how a Vermont butcher loads a live hog without lifting him. He backs his wagon up to the pen, places two planks side by side, with one end in the wagon and the other on the ground, making an inclined plane. Then the hog is turned with his tail towards the wagon, a basket put over his head, and as he steps back to get his head out he is followed up care being taken that he does not step over the side, and to his surprise he will find himself in the wagon without a struggle. —[Exchange.]

No household which is blessed with children, should be without Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. In the treatment of croup and whooping cough, the Pectoral has an almost magical effect. It allays inflammation, frees the obstructed air passages, and controls the desire to cough.

**Babies** that are fretful, peevish, cross, or troubled with Windy Colic, Teething Pains, or Stomach Disorders, can be relieved at once by using **Acker's Baby Soother**. It contains no Opium or Morphine, hence is safe. Price 25 cents. Sold by L. HANAFORD, Druggist, Middlebury.

## PIPES FROM OLD APPLE TREES.

An Eastern Factory that Uses Up the Orchard Butts and Stumps.

"Briar wood or apple," said the keeper of a tobacco store to a customer who asked for a pipe. "The fact is that some dealers sell briar or apple out of the same box. But the briar is a little darker and does not have quite as fine a gloss as the rich, red apple wood takes. Both come from the country, I guess."

In traveling around Rockland county, N. Y., one may run across a pipe factory which supplies a large part of the city trade. It is built at the headwaters of the Passaic creek, where there is a never failing water power. A little hamlet has grown up around the pipe factory and is called "Pipeville." If one passes the place in the winter months he will see cords on cords of applewood piled up in the millyard where it has been brought by the farmers round about. The country is full of fruit trees and as orchards continually need thinning out or cutting down when too old to bear, there is plenty of material. The economic agriculturists prefer to sell the wood at \$10 a ton, solid measurement, to working it up for firewood. Of course they must deliver it at this price, and the factory wants only the sound, good sized logs or branches. Farmers and farmers' sons know how hard it is to split apple tree wood. It cuts easily, however, being of a "cheesy" quality, and these points make it desirable for pipes.

Two men first attack the logs in the yard with a cross cut saw and divide them into short pieces which are thrown into small bits and are seasoned. Those without splits or other defects are then selected and the work of making the bowls begins. A long row of operators sit at a bench before lathes, boring machines, rasps and sand papering apparatus, and the bits of apple tree pass rapidly from one to another as each does his special work on it. When the bowl is finished the stem of bone, wood or amber is deftly inserted and fastened, the bowls receive their final coat of varnish and are packed in boxes.

Many thousand pipes are turned out every season. Some are ingeniously carved by experts, who make good wages at the business. Animals, birds and human faces are carved with great fidelity, and one of these specimens will compare favorably with meerschaum pipes for artistic effect. This firm also manufactures briarwood pipes, but has to bring that wood some distance. The briar is a favorite with many smokers, just as the corn-cob or the long clay "nine" has its admirers. —New York Tribune.

## Love Unknown to Savages.

In Latorneau's "Sociologie" it is stated that "among the Cafres Cousas the sentiment of love does not constitute a part of marriage." "The idea of love, as we understand it," says Du Chailu, in speaking of a tribe of the Gabon, "appears to be unknown to this tribe." To the same effect testifies Monteiro, when he remarks: "The negro (purely savage) knows not love, affection or jealousy. In all the long years I have been in Africa I have never seen a negro manifest the least tenderness for or to a negro. I have never seen a negro put his arm around a woman's waist, or give or receive any caress whatever that would indicate the slightest regard or affection on either side. They have no words or expressions in their language indicative of affection or love." Among the Hot-tentots other observers find the same condition of things. Lubbock says that in Yarbba "a man thinks as little of taking a wife as of cutting an ear of corn; affection is altogether out of the question." —Joel Benton in The Cosmopolitan.

## Chronic Tea Poisoning.

Dr. Bullard gives the details of seventy-four cases of chronic tea intoxication investigated by him. His conclusions are that the action of tea is cumulative, its action is more pronounced on the young and on those subject to anemia or physically depressed, although persons otherwise healthy occasionally show toxic symptoms; the average amount of the beverage required to produce poisonous effects in persons accustomed to its general use is a little less than five cups per day. Chronic tea poisoning, Dr. Bullard asserts, is a common affection, its symptoms being, usually, loss of appetite, dyspepsia, palpitation, headache, vomiting and nausea, and nervousness combined with various forms of functional nerve affections, such as neuralgia, hysteria, &c. Besides these constipation and pain in the left side are frequent. —Boston Medical and Surgical Journal.

## The Spanish Shoeing Smith.

It is the general practice in Spain to shoe horses without the application of heat, and very few shoeing smiths have bellows or forges in their shops. They also make their shoes without the aid of fires, a fact largely due to the pure, soft, ductile iron, primarily manufactured with wood and charcoal. The Spanish "herrador," or shoeing smith, for he does no other work, general jobbing or repairing, has no use for the drawing knife, and he never touches or pares anything but the wall, and that with the butters, and on no consideration would he put on a calk unless ordered to do so by a veterinarian. It may be surprising, but nevertheless it is so, that lameness located in the feet or caused by shoeing is far more rare in Spain than in England or America. —Public Opinion.

## Gas from a Dyspeptic Stomach.

A queer thing happened in the upstairs cafe at Monquini's a day or two ago. A rather dyspeptic looking man had dined, and was preparing to smoke a cigarette over his black coffee. As he lighted the match and held it to his lips a slight convulsion passed over his features and a jet of flame flashed from his mouth to the match, with an audible report. Medical works relate such cases. In Ewald's book on indigestion, the analysis of the gas in one of these cases showed carbonic acid, hydrogen, carburetted hydrogen, oxygen, nitrogen and a trace of sulphuretted hydrogen. —New York Sun.

## Boys Learning Needlework.

In the primary schools of Stockton, Cal., the boys in the lower classes are obliged to learn needlework just the same as the little girls, so that hereafter they can make small repairs for themselves. —Chicago Herald.

## THE PARISIAN NEWSPAPERS.

The Newsboy Unknown on the Streets of the French Capital.

One of the most characteristic street cries of London and of New York is never heard in Paris, nor is one of the most picturesque figures in the streets of London and of New York ever seen in the streets of Paris, for in France the noisy and pertinacious newsboy is unknown. The functions of this unstable disseminator of intelligence are filled in Paris by the staid old dame who sits at the receipt of custom in a kiosk. A Parisian kiosk has nothing oriental but the name. It is a little sentry box of glass, just large enough to shelter the news vendor from the changeable weather of the French capital. On a little stand in front of the kiosk are tiny heaps of the country's newspapers of the city, and on strings on each side are pendant numbers of the chief illustrated journals, artistic and comic. These kiosques are scattered along the boulevards, and from them the Parisian buys his Figaro in the morning and his Temps at 5 in the afternoon.

This difference of attitude between the hurrying American, who has to have his newspaper brought to him in haste hot from the press, and the leisurely Frenchman, who is content to pick up his paper when he goes abroad—this difference is far more than external; it is essentially typical of the irreconcilable difference between the French journal and the English or American newspaper. For one thing, the French journal is not a newspaper in the American sense of the word—and of a truth it does not pretend or desire to be. The Figaro now and again makes a ludicrous claim to the ubiquitous omniscience of The London Times or The New York Herald, but this is not to be taken seriously. The fact is, that while the primary quality of a good English or American paper is news, the primary quality of a good French paper is not news, but criticism—criticism of politics in the first place, of course, and, in the second, criticism of commerce, of law, of finance, of science, of art, of literature, and of the drama.

The aim and ideal of the best French editors is to present not so much the minor details of a fact, but the best possible opinion on the fact. Of mere brute news, minute particulars of scandals, crimes and horrors, such as we here in America have dumped upon our breakfast table every morning, with all the accompanying repetition and accumulation of uninteresting fact—all this the reader of the Parisian journal sees little or nothing. The childish or unintelligent thirst to know what has happened, regardless of the importance of the event, has not yet been developed in France by the rivalry of scrambling editors; and it may be asserted without fear of contradiction that even if they could have it without cost and without trouble, French editors would refuse to print most of the trivial trash which cumber the columns of even the foremost American papers.

It is not that some Parisian papers do not print trivial trash and trash worse than trivial; the difference is rather in aim, the French editor thinking first of criticism and the American editor only too often thinking of mere news—first, last and all the time. Yet the leading principle which should govern even in news gathering is better understood in Paris than in London or New York. This is the principle which has been aptly called the "perspective of news," and by virtue of which a trifling accident in the immediate neighborhood is of more importance than a great calamity 1,000 miles away. As Villenestant concisely put it, "A dog run over on the Boulevard des Italiens is of more consequence to The Figaro than an earthquake in Australia." If we substitute for the injured dog a picture exhibited or a new play produced, we have just the things about which the Parisian papers give the most news. —Brander Matthews in The Century.

## Wife of the Hair Apparent.

None of the girls met with Germany's crown prince. He traveled with his wife and sister through the Tyrol, stopping at the ordinary inns, but riding in his own car or carriage. The two women with him startled our girls by the plainness of their attire. Fancy the wife of the heir apparent of Prussia in a chip jockey hat, with a bit of ribbon and a guinea hen's feather in front, and clad in a suit of brown lady's cloth, with a little braiding on the basque and just the plainest of overskirts, without a half yard to spare! This is the way she dressed. It increased the sternness of her appearance. They were very private. They ate alone, and if they wanted to go out on a balcony or anywhere about the inn at which they were stopping everybody was kept out of the way. The German-Americans from the west were simply crazy to speak to him, but not one got a chance. They took their revenge by pitying him more loudly for a henpecked husband than for a dying man. —Tourist in Philadelphia Times.

## Working in His Sheep.

A young Australian near Becham, after an unusually hard day's work sheep shearing, went to sleep on the sitting room couch after supper. Soon he awoke, walked out into the darkness, went through four gates, which he carefully closed, to the woodshed, and then hung up his coat and took down his sheep shears and sharpened them. Then he caught a sheep and had just finished shearing it, when some of the household came with a lantern. Then it turned out that he had been asleep all the time, and the light of the lantern awakened him. The sheep was sheared as well as though it had been done in broad daylight. —Chicago News.

## Born to the Title.

The vocabulary of French Christian names for girls was severely strained in the selection made by the Duchess d'Auxy for her infant, who is perhaps the only countess ever born to the title in the United States. The duchess before her marriage was Miss Charlotte Antoinette de Cazaune Lamar, a niece of Secretary Lamar, who is the countess' godfather. The baby is launched into life under the burden of this appellation: Countess Ganie Felicie Lucille Belynde Marie Rose Ange. —Cleveland Leader.

Church music in New York city employs not far from 2,000 organists and vocalists, whose annual salaries amount to at least \$250,000.



Hard features every bungler can command;  
To draw true beauty shows a master's hand.

—DREYDEN.

THE outline illustrations of the IVORY SOAP advertisements have created so much favorable comment, and the requests for copies have been so numerous, we have, to meet the demand, bound in the form of a Drawing and Painting Book (size 6 x 9 inches) twenty-four of the most spirited and pleasing of the advertisements. We will send one of these books with a pad of twenty-four sheets of drawing paper, post-paid, to any one who will mail us fifteen Ivory Soap wrappers. Please write your name and full address plainly to Procter & Gamble, Cincinnati.

## A WORD OF WARNING.

There are many white soaps, each represented to be "just as good as the Ivory," but they ARE NOT, but like all counterfeits, lack the peculiar and remarkable qualities of the genuine. Ask for "Ivory" Soap and insist upon getting it.

Copyright 1886, by Procter &amp; Gamble.



After forty years' experience in the preparation of more than One Hundred Thousand applications for patents in the United States and Foreign countries, the publishers of the Scientific American continue to act as solicitors for patents, trade-marks, copyrights, etc., for the United States and to obtain patents in Canada, England, France, Germany, and all other countries. Their experience is unequalled and their facilities are unsurpassed. Drawings and specifications prepared and filed in the Patent Office on short notice. Terms very reasonable. No charge for examination of models or drawings. Advice by mail free. Patents obtained through Munn & Co. are noticed in the SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN, which has the largest circulation and is the most influential newspaper of its kind published in the world. The advantages of such a notice every patentee understands. This large and splendidly illustrated newspaper is published WEEKLY at \$3.00 a year, and is admitted to be the best paper devoted to science, mechanics, inventions, engineering works and other departments of industrial progress, published in any country. It contains the names of all patents and titles of every invention patented each week. Try it four months for one dollar. Sold by all newsdealers. If you have an invention to patent write to Munn & Co., Publishers of Scientific American, 31 Broadway, New York. Handbook about patents mailed free.

## STOVES! STOVES!

FOR HEATING BUY THE CELEBRATED

## STEWART!

all sizes of which we keep in stock. Also various other makes of the best kinds. I likewise have a large assortment of the leading

## RANGES and COOK STOVES

Don't fail to see our stock before purchasing as we have the largest assortment in Rutland and Burlington.

## PLUMBING,

STEAM AND WATER PIPING AND

FITTING, AND REPAIRING

promptly executed in a workmanlike manner

## ALLAN CALHOUN

Middlebury, Vt., Aug. 27.

## COCKLE'S ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS,

THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY

For Liver, Bile, Indigestion, etc. Free from Mercury; contains only Pure Vegetable Ingredients. Agent: C. N. CHITTENDEN, New York.

## 15 HALF-ACRE BUILDING

lots on College Hill for sale, by U. D. TWITCHELL.

## FOR SALE.

F. W. Smith & Co., desire to sell one yoke of oxen, nine years old next spring, weight about 3500, handy, good workers, in good condition.

W. A. TYREL, Supt. for F. W. SMITH & CO. Middlebury, Vt., Oct. 28, 1887. 4311

## J. E. NEGUS

IS RECEIVING HIS FALL AND WINTER STOCK OF

## Ready-Made Clothing

In great variety of styles and at various prices to suit the wants of all in need of clothing, and will sell it at

## Prices as Low

as the same goods can be had for anywhere. Call, inspect his goods, and satisfy yourselves that the above statements are facts. His stock is

## LARGER THAN EVER BEFORE,

and contains more bargains. The novelties in

## Hats and Caps,

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS, ETC.

## CUSTOM CLOTHING!

Having a due assortment of the most fashionable fabrics for

## Dress Suits, Business Suits, Overcoats

and Men's wear generally, he will cut them in the latest styles and make them up in a substantial manner and at BOTTOM PRICES.

MAIN STREET, MIDDLEBURY, VT.  
Sept. 1, 1887.

## ASTHMA CURED

GERMAN ASTHMA CURE Instantly relieves the most violent attack and insures comfortable sleep. NO WAITING FOR RESULTS. Being used by inhalation, its action is immediate, direct and certain, and a cure is the result in all curable cases. A single trial compares the most skeptical. Price 50c and \$1.00 of any druggist, or by mail. Sample Free. For stamp, Dr. H. SCHIFFMANN, St. Paul, Minn.

## ADVICE TO MOTHERS.

Are you disturbed at night and broken or your rest by a sick child suffering and crying with pain of cutting teeth? If so, send at once and get a bottle of Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP FOR CHILDREN TEETHING. Its value is incalculable. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately. Depend upon it, mothers, there is no mistake about it. It cures dysentery and diarrhoea, regulates the stomach and bowels, cures whooping cough, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, and gives tone and energy to the whole system. Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP FOR CHILDREN TEETHING is pleasant to the taste, and is the prescription of one of the oldest and best female nurses and physicians in the United States, and is for sale by all druggists throughout the world. Price 25 cents a bottle. 41-17

## CUT THIS OUT IT IS WORTH TEN CENTS

THIS ADVERTISEMENT WITH NINETY CENTS

WILL BUY A DOLLAR BOTTLE OF

## IRON AND QUININE BITTERS

WE CHALLENGE THE WORLD TO PRODUCE ANYTHING TO BEGIN TO COMPARE WITH N. K. BROWN'S IRON AND QUININE BITTERS. FOR STRENGTHENING THE BONES, MUSCLES AND NERVES, AND FOR THE CURE OF DYSPEPSIA, INDIGESTION, NERVOUS PROSTRATION, GENERAL DEBILITY, FEVER AND AGUE, &c.

## IRON FOR THE BLOOD.

QUININE FOR THE NERVES.

GENTIAN FOR THE STOMACH.

I. and Q. Bitters for Everybody.

PRICE, 8 OZ. 50c. AND 16 OZ. \$1.00.

N. K. BROWN & CO., Prop's, Burlington, Vt.